THE TRIBUNE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 17, 1842.

THE GREAT NATIONAL ANNUAL FAIR of the Ameri can Institute will open at Niblo's Garden October 10th, 1842. The 7th and 8th are receiving days. Notices from Exhibitors already indicate an immense display.

For a Letter from Saratoga-Abstract of Dorr's Letter-Tyler's Opinion of Clay, and an Association Article, see First Page.

For a Poem and a Visit to New-Brunswick see Last Page.

THE MESSAGE OF GOV. SEWARD will undoubtedly reach the city at an early hour this morning. If so, we shall publish it in a Second Edition. Extra copies for sale at the desk.

The Intelligencer and private correspondents say that the Report of Mr. ADAMS on the Veto Message, was to have been made in the House yesterday morning. Our readers may therefore expect it to-morrow without fail. It will, without doubt, be a most powerful and interesting document-though we understand that it will recommend no definite action on the part of Congress, except to provide for an amendment to the Constitution for a limitation of the veto power. Two minority reports will probably be submitted-the correspondent of the Baltimore American says by Messrs. C. J. INGERSOLL and GILMER.

Direct and Indirect Taxation.

There is no use in demolishing a proposition for which nobedy is responsible. Such is the case with the present Leco-Foco demonstrations or feclers in favor of an abolition of all Custom-House Duties and the support of the Federal Government by Direct Taxation. Suppose we show its utter absurdity and suicidal policy, what have we gained by it? Who stands behind it? That moment the adversary tacks, and exclaims. 'O, we are not in favor of Direct Taxes, unless as an alternative; we are in favor of a Revenue Tariff,' or 'a Judicious Tariff,' or perhaps 'Incidental Protection,' or some other artful dodge and thus we have only thrown away our powder. But if Loco-Focoism will ever distinctly take its stand on that to which its doctrines lead and its arguments distinctly tend-namely, no Customs and all Revenue to be raised by Direct Taxes, we promise it as thorough a riddling as heart can

But we received, some weeks since, from ar anonymous inquirer-obviously a plain, sincere man, who works for his living-some queries on the relative advantages of the two Revenue systems, and on the justice and policy of Indirect Taxes, deserving respectful reply, which we shall proceed to give. We have mislaid the queries. but recollect their drift, and shall reply accord-

I. The advocates of Direct Taxes contend that by a Tariff People are taxed instead of Property, and that a poor man pays as much toward the support of the Government as a rich one. Let

We have here first a tacit assumption that all taxes should be laid on Property, or rather on individuals in proportion to the amount of their Property. This is commonly admitted, but is it sound? What is Government? Is it not a mere association of individuals or families to secure certain benefits or ward off apprehended evils as can only be done in their united capacity? Is it not clear that each should pay, not in proportion to the Property he may chance to possess, but to the benefits conferred on him by that especial organization? If Jones and I make up a fishing party, or a gunning excursion, or a pleasure trip to the Sault St. Marie, is it not evident that we should share the cost equally, or according to the number we respectively embark in the expedition, without regard to the amount either of us may be worth? If we charter a vessel together and despatch her on a commercial enterprise, do we not pay according to our respective ventures or freight, with no regard to our relative property elsewhere? Now the State Governments, being instituted mainly to protect Property as well as Persons from domestic outrage and wrong, may preperly, (but not exclusively,) tax property for their support; but the Federal Government, being instituted mainly to guard and protect us in our external relations, should levy its taxes with reference to that fact. In other words. the due Protection and regulation of foreign Commerce and its incidents is the main business of that Government, and it is but right that Commerce should contribute largely to its support. And if one man requires and consumes more foreign goods than another, he in that respect derives greater benefit from the Federal Government in the shield which it holds over Commerce, and should be taxed

accordingly. And now to the case in hand: Does a poor man pay as much as a rich one toward the support of the Federal Government under a Tariff of any kind? Does a hod-carrier or a carman consume an equal quantity of foreign products with a banker, a capitalist, or a princely merchant? Such is the assumption; but is it not contradicted by the plainest and most notorious facts? Is it not a well known general rule that every man lives according to his income-some, indeed, above and some below it, but still with a general and average reference thereto? The man whose income is \$5,000 a year will very rarely live on \$500; the man who can earn but \$200, how often does he spend \$2,000? There are instances, of course, of perverseness in this as in all things, but they do not invalidate the obvious rule.

New, as a very general rule, that large portion of our population who live by their Labor alone consume mainly the direct fruits of that labor. on which no duty is levied or paid. A farmer who raises \$500 worth of produce per year, and consumes half of it at home will not buy \$50 worth of Foreign products in a year. On the other hand, a man whose expenses are \$5,000 per annum will necessarily pay more than half of it for Silks, Laces, Cloths, Wines, Liquors, Teas, Spices, Cutlery, Porcelain, &c. which come from abroad. Luxury is almost always looking abroad for its indulgences. Fragality can mainly satisfy its wants very well at home. A rich man who purchases no more fereign goods than a poor one is an anomaly of very infrequent occurrence. We do not believe the wit of man could devise a mode of taxation so just and equal as that by Duties on Imports

But consider what is the effect of Import Duties on the reward of Labor. We cannot of course go fully into this subject here, for it would require a volume, and we do not wish to repeat all we have been saying for a year. The effect of Tariffs in giving steadiness to markets and prices cannot be overlooked by any. We hold them absolutely essential to prevent the Industry of a Country, and ultimately of all Countries, from being engulfed and enslaved by an overshadowing Commercial Feudality, which is the great danger of the age of rapid and cheap inter-communication to which we are fast tending. For illustration: two or three great houses in Europe can at any moment concentrate upon a given point a capital of One Hundred

Millions. They are constantly animated by restless anxiety to increase this capital by any means which the world pronounces lawful. Suppose they resolve to engage largely in the manufacture of Clothing: To do this profitably, they procure their cloth just where it may be bought or made cheapest, and proceed to hire the needful Labor-mainly of Women and Girls-also where it can be obtained at the lowest starvation price, (and they can procure Shirts made in London for four cents each, and Stockings woven in Germany for considerably less per pair, &c. &c.) Now the cost of transporting garments of all sorts from London or Hamburgh to any scapert in the world will hardly reach one per cent, on the value thereof, and the average cost of their transmission all over the world will be less. They throw a quantity into every port: the first result is the ruin of the business of all engaged in the manufacture of similar articles where Labor and Cloth are higher; the second inevitably is the reduction to want of the countless Men and Women depending on them for employment. These become paupers, or beggars for employment at any price; and now the master-spirits may change the centre of their operations, and perhaps bowl down the very instruments of their first enterprise with the depressed labor of its ruined and famishing victims. They may go on in this way prosperously, amassing wealth in millions; but the whole dependent Laboring Population of the world is set to bidding against each other to see which will do the most Labor for the least pay, and those who will work the most hours for the smallest and poorest allowance of bread will be employed for the monent, until some other division is starved down to pitch below them, when the scene of greatest ndustrial activity is shifted, and so on. Perfect Free Trade and Free Competition, in the actual state of Society and with the antagonist attitude of Labor and Capital now to a great extent prevailing, so far from being the universal blessing it is so generally depicted, would be a general curso. We fear we have not taken space enough to demonstrate this clearly to those who have not before looked at this view of the subject, but we will re-

Now that every laboring man in this country is benefitted and not burthened at all by a proper Tariff-say one of 1 to 20 per cent. on rude and bulky staples, and of 20 to 50 on light, costly fabrics and manufactures-we no more doubt than we do our own existence. If he pays a little more for a few articles, he obtains many cheaper, and a very much larger reward for his own labor than if there were no Tariff. It is not only a mistake, then, that under a Tariff a poor man pays as much as a rich one toward the support of Government, but it is a mistake that he is burthened at all by one. If the Federal Government could support itself without any Revenue by Impost or Tax, and none should therefore be levied, our Laboring Class would be far worse off than now.

cur to it when more at leisure.

-That a Revenue can be far more easily and cheaply collected by Duties than by Direct Taxes. it surely needs no argument to show. Just imagine our Tariff abolished and a locust-swarm of taxgatherers sent out to collect by Direct Taxes \$20,000,000 per annum for the Federal Government, in addition to our present State, County, Town and School Taxes. The quota required of New-York would be Three Millions of Dollarsof Indiana about One Million, of which ninetynine per cent. would be carried right out of the State. Does any man imagine that such Taxes would be collected in times like these? Think of the Stop Laws, Valuation Laws, and other contrivances now resorted to in half the States, and the resignation of Sheriffs because they find it impossible to collect debts, even by distress. No: the money could not be raised. If the Loco-Focos would bind themselves to try the experiment, which, even in a modified, diluted form, did more than any thing else to upset the Administration of old John Adams, we should be heartily glad to give them the opportunity. A year's trial would finish them for a quarter of a century.

Our State Apportionment.

It is understood that the Regency Committee which has been some days in session at Albany has concocted a plan of Districting the State, which will give the Whigs but 10 Members, take 20 to themselves, and leave 4 doubtful. This is very natural. But the rumor goes on to state that the ollowing is the preject:

"Suffolk and Queens 62,794—Kings, Richmond and 13th Ward in New-York (the ward opposite Williamsburg) 77.114. The remainder of New York is divided into three districts giving the Locos 2 and the Whigs 1. Westchester and Rockland—Dutchess and Putnam—Ulster and Delaware— Rockland—Dutchess and Putnum—Ulster and Delaware—Orange and Sullivan—Columbia and Green—Rensselaer—Albany—Warren, Fulton and Saratoga—Schenectady—Schoharie and part of Montgomery—Washington and Essex Herkimer, Lewis, Hamilton, (and towns in Essex and Frankin) and Clinton—St. Lawrence and Franklin—Jefferson—Wayne is united with Oswego by the town of Sterling in Cayuga,—the remainder of Cayuga making a district with Seneca—Oneida—Onondaga—Courtland is I believe with Madison—Yates and Steuben—Tioga, Tompkins and Chemung—Broome and Chemango—Montgomery (remainder of) and Otsego—Monroe—Allegany and Cattaraugus—Chaulauque and part of Erie—Erie (remainder and Niagara—Livingston and Wyoming—Ontario—Genesee and Orleans—34."

Now we know that a part of this statement is correct, but the whole cannot be. Suffolk and Queens, with a comparatively decreasing popula tion 9,000 short of the Ratio, are to have a Member, and our Thirteenth Ward to be piled upon Kings and Richmond, in order to make Mr. John 1. Lott a District which will send him to Congress; but we don't believe this city is to be turned off with three Members, when it has population enough for four and a half. It seems impossible that any Committee should put Washington and Essex together, located as they are, merely to prevent their 2700 Whig majority from electing more than one Member. Neither that nor the Herkimer District can ever pass muster.

BULWER'S GODOLPHIN .- This novel of Bulwer is published to-day at the office of the New World, in a single number, at the low price of 12 1-2 cents. Every body who wishes to read it will thus have a chance, as it is placed by the enterprising publishers within the reach of all.

IF The dwelling-house of Mr. Joseph Hollis, Braintree, Mass., was struck by lightning on Friday last, at 11 o'clock, and considerably shattered. Mr. H. and three members of his family were in the house, and felt the shock severely, but were not seriously injured.

The Philadelphia Evening Express announces that a "Penny Magazine" is about to be started by Edgar A. Poe, Esq.

A DELUGE .- On Saturday night last there was heavy fall of rain, which beat down the standing crops, doing considerable damage in many places. On Monday forenoon the rain again fell in torrents, but no where that we have heard of in such prodigious quantities as on the Sebasticook, where it fell for a while in a perfect deluge, overflowing the low lands, and cutting the roads into deer gullies, in one place cutting a channel no less than thirty feet deep. One field of grass, yet uncut, of twelve or thirteen acres, was entirely overed with mud from the upland. The water ran four or five feet deep across the the fields. carrying off fences. The damage to the crops has been very serious in the town of Sebasticook.

[Kennebeck Jeurnal.

Ohio-The Wheels Blocked-Legislature broken up by a Resignation of the Whigs!

The Columbus State Journal of the 11th brings us tidings of an extreme step on the part of the Whig Members of the Ohio Legislature. Although representing a decided majority of the People of Ohio, they form but a minority of each House (17 to 19 in the Senate, 35 to 37 in the House.) They did not consider that there was any necessity for on Extra Session, believing that the State might as well be Districted at the approaching regular Sesion of the new Legislature about to be chosen, and the Members of Congress be chosen at the egular Election of 1843 instead of that of 1842. But an Extra Session was resolved on by the majority, and the Whigs came to it. There they emained three weeks, while their opponents cut and carved, and pieced and patched, to give themselves every possible advantage in the Districts .-This great expenditure of time was rendered necessary by the cross-purposes of the lean majority, who had two purposes to subserve; a general one of se curing as many Members as possible to their own party, and many special ones-each of them wishing to secure a Loce Foco majerity in his own District if possible. In other words; they wanted to secure twelve to fifteen Districts in which there should be sure Loco-Foco majorities of 100 to 600 throwing the strong Whig Counties together, so as to make six to nine Whig Districts, casting majorities of 1,000 to 5,000 respectively!

But in effecting this the individual often jarred with the general interest. Mr. Senator Spangler became at one time so incensed that he united with the Whigs and passed a very decent bill, but ix was at once knocked on the head as it stepped over the threshold of the House. Finally, ' the party' was brought to unite on a bill reported by Mr. Byington, which was a little the worst which has yet been concocted, giving the Whigs but six of the twenty-one Members, with the most extraerdinary inequalities of population-the Districts ranging from 60,000 to over 85.000. This the Whigs would not stand. They exhausted argument, entreaty, effort to procure a decent Apportionment. They moved several amendments to the bill of the most obviously just character, all of which were voted down by a strict party vote. For instance, they moved to strike Scioto from the XIth and add it to the XVIth District, whereby the population would be brought twelve thousand nearer an equality. Rejected 37 to 34! At last, all hope of obtaining justice or reasonable injustice being a an end, the Whig Members, unwilling that the State should be placed for ten years under the control of a minority so far as its representation in Congress is concerned, resigned their seats, and left each House without a quorum. So the session lies the death, and there is no apportionment.

This is the second State which has held Special Session to district, and both to no purpose because Loce-Focoism will not agree that the States shall be fairly Districted where it can be prevented. The appeal lies to the People.

From the Journal of Commerce of yesterday.

Our Country.—Much has she been wronged by the party violence of the men who should have been her protectors.—After a long and most distressing revulsion in business, when her vigor is reduced to the lowest ebb, she is threatened with the consummation of adversity from the suicidal hands of her own Congress. The manufacturers of the country are reduced to the greatest dangers, the shipping interests and wait the lowest point of discouragement. The aggregate of labor in both these great departments, does not produce one penny of profit, and now Congress threatens to leave these interests and the country to the disorders and disgrace of a deficient revenue, or perhaps no revenue at all. Conf a deficient revenue, or perhaps no revenue at all. of a deficient revenue, or perhaps no revenue at all. Congress, it is said, can agree upon no principles by which a Tariff can be formed. If this is so, then Congress can agree to the deep disgrace and damage of the country. Cannot agree upon a Tariff! The country will scout the false declaration and the men who make it. It is time for patriots in Congress (and we know there are some there.) to break away from the tranmels of party, and set themselves for the protection of the country. The times are too dangerous for demagagues to manage. The readiness of parties to see the country suffer, that each might cast the blame on the other, has brought us to a fearful extremity. Patriots must now has brought us to a fearful extremity. Patriots must now seize the reins and rescue the country. It must not be said that the factiousness of liberty is destroying itself. It is a disgrace not to be borne, that our American Congress cannot agree upon a Tariff. Conciliation must save us. The good of the country must rise in importance before the mind of Congress, and drive away the baneful influence of party.— The Free Trade men must yield, and the high Tariff men he President must yield, and the Houses must yield. The the Fresident must yield, and the Houses must yield. The country must and will have her pecuniary honor protected, and this eternal agitation of the Tariff put to rest.

First, the responsibility of legislation rests with the Whigs. They hold controlling majorities in both Houses. The President is of their electing, and he came in with the promise that if the country would put Gen. Harrison and John Tyler and their friends into office, the evils of past administrations should be remedied, and order and prosperity restored.

There is a calculating villany-we can call it by no milder term-in the Editorials of the Journal of Commerce, which no other paper can equal. It eems to live and labor solely to misrepresent the conduct of the Whig party and defame its members. 'Congress cannot agree upon a Tariff!" This s a deliberate and wanton calumny-Congress has agreed and has passed a Tariff. Yet this falschood s the basis and staple of the Journal's insidious and deadly stabs at the Whigs. There is no trouble in the premises, save that the President has been instigated and backed by advisers of the Journal's polities to take the unprecedented and high-handed step of vetoing a Revenue Bill. And 10w " Patriots must seize the reins and rescue the country." Rescue it-how? By compelling Congress to humble itself at the footsteol of the President, and pass a Tariff bill which shall give up the Land Distribution. Well: suppose this is done Would not such a bill be retoed? We are confilent it would if the Calhoun Loco-Focos desire it -and they do. Mr. Calhoun has declared in Congress that this Tariff bill (the duties, mind,) will never be allowed to take effect in South Carolina. Messrs. Wise and W. W. Irwin (intimate friends and counselors of the President) have been pressed to give some hope that the Tariff bill without the

Land Distribution would be signed, but they gave

none. There is none. The bill must be stripped

of Protection as well as Distribution to secure in from a Veto. But the point to which we would more particu larly call attention is the glaring inconsistency of the Journal's present course with all it has been saving and inculcating for the last ten years. 'Land Ho!" "Land Ho!" has been the periodical exclamation of the Journal; "every thing is coming right; the hard times are just at an end : the benign principles of Free Trade and no Government interference are curing all evils; if Congress and the Politicians will only let us alone, all will speedily come right." This was the tune as long as it seemed probable that a new Tariff would be enacted. But now Congress has been stopped by a Veto; there is reason to apprehend that no Tariff can become a law; and the Whigs can be most effectually injured by going strong for a Tariff and throwing dust in the eyes of the Manufacturers. Now there is no more 'Land He!" or glorifying of Free Trade, but the Country is going to ruin under the 'let alone' policy with a 29 per cent. Revenue Tariff, and Patriots must seize the reins," and sacrifice every thing to higher and more Protective Duties!

Was there ever so unprincipled a flip-flap? That the Whigs should be taunted with the reachery of John Tyler, and held accountable for his acts by which we are defeated and crushed, is the Continentals with the treason of Benedict Arnold, and declare that " the responsibility " of his department merely. This is palpably unjust and conduct rests on them, because they appointed him to an important command. There cannot be an honest Loco-Fcco in the land who does not seorn such base injustice.

Mr. Clay and Slavery.

We find in the Lexington Intelligencer an article with reference to the statements that have frequently been published concerning Mr. Clay's character as a slaveholder, many of them denouncing him in terms as coarse and vile as they are unwarranted and slanderous, and all of them found ed in the grossest ignorance or the basest misrep resentation. The Intelligencer notices especially the published account of a visit to Ashland by one J. C. Fuller-who calls himself an English Quaker-and whose sole business in this country since his first arrival here, was to act the part of a spy-picking up the wildest and most improbable stories from every negro he met and giving them to the world as the results of his investigations. This man went to Ashland under pretence of wishing to see Mr. Clay's cattle. He went prving about the back yards of the house and has filled his narrative with the most impertinent criticisms of the demestic arrangements of Mr. Clay's dwelling. He fell in with a negro woman, with whom he had the following conversation:

"He asked her how many children she had She replied, "fifteen or sixteen." "Where are "Celored folks don't know where their children is; they are sent all over the country. Where were thee raised?" "Washington. Did Henry Clay buy thee there?" "Yes.'
How many children had thee there?" "Four.' "Where are they?" "I don't know; they tell me they are dead."

The Editor of the Intelligencer has taken the trouble to inquire into the truth of this story, and gives the following as the facts of the case:-

"Mr. Clay purchased the negro woman (Darkey is her name) many years ago, from Montgomery county, in Maryland, at her own earnest solicitation. He never bought a slave who did not desire to come to him. He never sold one without ome serious faults. He never separated families. but has frequently purchased, in order to unite them. When he purchased Darkey, she had no child whatever with her, or in her master's possession, but was married to a free man of color. who removed with her to Kentucky, and has remained with her ever since. They have had four children, all of whom are in Mr. Clay's family, except one of them, a grown young man who lives in Lexington, within a mile and a half of his mother. Mr. Clay built a very comfortable house for Darkey, with a brick chimney and a shingled roof. She is a reamstress, and does nothing else, except occasionally to cook in the family. When James Channing Ealler's story was heard of at Ashland, Darkey was asked how she came to tell him that she had fifteen or sixteen children. Why, she said, the man came neaking about her house like a fool, and she hought she would make a bigger fool of him."

Rev. Abel Brown, Secretary of the Eastern N Y. Anti-Slavery Society, has published several notices of Mr. Clay in the Tocsin of Liberty, of which the gross blasphemy and infamous inde cency prevent us from copying them. In one of them he says he "can prove by two living witnesses that two young mulatto women were sold in New-Orleans by a trader, who said that they were raised on Henry Clay's plantation." If any trader would make such a statement, the Intelligencer says that it would be false, for Mr. Clay never sold any such women in his life. The same paper copies from the County records articles of liberation, by which Mr. Clay sets free five young and valuable slaves; and gives the following paragraphs, which we commend to the attention of every candid and honorable Abolitionist:

"Mr. Clay owns about fifty slaves. Several of them, from age and infirmity, are an absolute charge upon him. His allowance of food to them, is a pound of bacon per day for adult men, and in that proportion for women and children-free access to the meal tub for bread, and plenty of vegeables. Most of them raise fowls. They are well clothed and housed, and in cases where tasks are given them, they are very light, insomuch, that during the season of breaking hemp, some of the men can earn their dollar per day. Their attach-ment to Mr. Clay is strong. Charles has traveled with him through the greater part of the United States and in both the Canadas. When at the Falls of Niagara, three years ago, Mr. Clay was asked by a friend if he was sure of Charles's fidelity, for that some abolitionists had been attempting to seduce him from his service. Mr. Clay reolied that they were welcome to get him off if they could. He might go if he pleased-he would only be anticipating his freedom a few years. In Canada he was again importuned and teased, until excessively vexed, he turned upon his tormentors and told them that he would not leave his master for both of the Queen's provinces. Charles's wife, a free woman, and her children, all live upon Mr. Clay's place and are chiefly supported by him,

without rendering any equivalent. "Mr. Clay has emancipated five slaves, whose joint value, considered as lawful property, is probably greater than ninety-nixe hundredths of Abolitionists ever contributed to what they profess to consider the cause of humanity in the United States. Charlotte is the mother and Mary Anne the sister of Charles. To these might be added his father, who is virtually, although not formally free. He works only when he pleases, and does not earn his bread and salt. To these might also be added another, of a negro man whom, upon his arrival at the age of twenty-eight, Mr. Clay allowed to leave him, and gave him thirty-five dollars and a suit of clothes. Although not authorized to make, we will conclude with a proposition to Rev. Abel Brown. He may go to Ashland, and if he can persuade any one of Mr. Clay's slaves to leave him, the slave shall be free; provided, that if he fail to persuade him, he, the Rev. Abel Brown, shall go to work upon the farm and contique as long as Mr. Clay shall think proper to retain him. He has much better, more useful, and more honorable employment for him there than such an agent, Corresponding Secretary and salaried officer, as he proclaims himself to be, of the Eastern New-York Anti-Slavery Society has, in the pursuit of his vocation of libeler, slanderer and caumniator."

We have not condensed this statement from the Intelligencer in order to palliate the offence charged apon Mr. Clay of being a slave-holder. There are some who will refuse him their votes for President on that simple ground-a cause which we deem directly at war with the spirit and closest applicacations of the Federal Constitution. That slavery exists in Kentucky, we regret; we do not doubt that Mr. Clay regrets it: we know that he did all that one man could do to prevent it, when the State framed her Constitution. He was overruled, and conformed to the institutions under which it is his lot to live. Those who will vote against him on that account will not be persuaded to do otherwise by us; but there certainly is no excuse in this circumstance for slandering him.

CROTON WATER.-The statements in regard to the expenditures for salaries in this department, put forth in the Herald yesterday, and in the Ple beian of the 15th, are striking examples of the average veracity of those prints. The number of officers now engaged on the works, and their salaries, do not vary materially from the number engaged last year. We need only call attention to the fact, that the statements of these papers, on their face, charge against the Whigs the salaries just as honest and fair as to taunt Washington and of the whole department and their own friends only a portion of those salaries, those of the pipe deceptive.

> that Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS of 79 Fulton-street, have become Dr. Cohen's General Agent for the sale of the Liniment, for the City and County of New York.

North Carolina. LEGISLA-1842-GOVERNOR. Gov., 1840. Counties. Whig. Loco. Moreh'd. Henry. More. Saund's. 45 Co.'s .. *53 *89 27780 25479 35487 31318 Bertie..... 1 2.... 400 474 483 0 465 438 Haywood ... 1 216 431 Macon 1 0.... 424 160 57.4 Martin 0 2.... 226 577 944 Onslew 0 3.... 187 581 149 Washington .2 0 364 0.... 631 144 666 Pasquotauk .2 0.... 300 maj. Perquimons .1 Ashe...... 0 1.... 373 501 Branswick .. 0 1 maj. 26 347 0.. 31150 28242 39612 34677 Tyrrell1 Total 62 92 Morehead's maj. 2,908. 4,935 * Deducting Counties repeated more fully below.

but for a combination of influence altogether unexampled in North Carolina. Mr. Henry, a few weeks before the Election, announced through the Standard, the organ of the party, that his health would not permit him to canvass the State any onger; and as soon as this announcement was known, the Whigs began to 'rest upon their oars.' The battle ceased to be maintained against them with energy, and, as a natural consequence, they relaxed their efforts and discontinued their exertions. In addition to this, the Whigs had to carry

until the autumn of 1844.

Election of 1840, and we think considerably less. But we need not waste room on partial returns

The Peoria Register, a moderate and well-informed Whig journal, observes:

"Looking upon the State as lost, we are satisfi ed that a better result of the election could not have happened. Had the Whigs succeeded, the mass of the people would have expected them to pay off our entire debt before the next election. without adding a dollar to their burdens; and failing to do so, they would have turned them out of power even more readily than they put them in. Their resentment would have absorbed every other feeling, and Mr. Clay would have stood no chance for the State. Now he is sure of it. Two years more of suffering will make the Locos feel to their fingers' ends. Two bits a bushel for wheat, and half a cent a pound for pork, will bring them to their senses, if any thing can. In the mean time, the Whigs can stand it if the Locos can, and when the day of redemption comes there will be but one party, and the only strife will be, who shall be foremost in elevating the great Western Statesman to the Presidency, and in bringing about an entire change of men and measures.

Missouri .- Although the Whigs have lost a good part of their ticket in St. Louis, through the running of a 'Native American' ticket, yet in the journment. This same Mr. S. must be the view Agricultural Counties, they have exceeded our ex- of demagogues. His whole object was to get pectations. Their strength in the Legislature will | district formed so that he might go to Congne. be very considerable, and, what is equally gratifying, there is good reason to believe that a major ity of the Legislature will be in favor of Districting the State for Members of Congress in obedience to the Apportionment Law.

Loss of the Steamboat Lebanon .- We learn from the officers of the Emilie, from the Missouri River, that the steamboat Lebanon, of this port, was snagged while ascending that giver, a few days since, near Camden bar. The stern of the beat was two feet under water-her bow nearly out. She cannot be raised. The Lebanen had large lot of goods on board, belonging to Mexican merchants of Santa Fe, worth \$140,000, upon which there was no insurance. The extent of the

Mr. Jones continues to suffer severely from his wounds. He will most probably be deprived of his right arm, which will be regretted by all who knew any thing of his efficiency and promptitude as an

The prisoners were committed to jail yesterday and will probably be examined to-day, as the excited state of feeling has been quite cooled down. The riot is said to have originated from the inoxication of Lieut. Heckle, and several others of the company-these who were sober, we are told made good their retreat from Sans Souci House by betrowing the women's dresses, and passing through the crowd disguised as females.

FIRE.-Shertly after 3 o'clock last evening, flames were observed to issue from the second belson, deceased, and is fully insured in the Frank lin Company's Office. Upon the discovery of the doing so discovered in the room between the fire The lad let himself out of the window, but was

of the night Police, on Saturday evening arrested a man named William Quian, on a charge of be ing one of the incendiaries who fired 'Smith's Beneficial Hall,' in Lombard-street, on the night of the riots. He had a hearing before the Mayor yesterday morning. The evidence was in substance to this effect-that he was heard to threaten the burning of the Hall; went off in that direction; was seen about it before the fire; and was seen to come out of the alley before the Hall began to burn. Mayor Scott committed him to jail in default of \$5000 bail. TU. S. Gaz.

Coming to Justice.—It will be remembered that a most daring and outrageous assault was made upon Mr. John Marshall, exchange broker of this city, when walking out East Baltimore-st., some three or four weeks since in company with is lady, an account of which we gave at the time. We are pleased to learn that such investigations have, and are about to be made, as will bring the perpetrators of this high-handed offence to justice. Balt. Pat.

DROWNED .- A German, whose name we have not ascertained, was drowned yesterday morning in the basin at Fell's Point, near the ship yard of Messrs. Bosley and Randolph. [Balt. Pat.

Correspondence of The Tribune. RALEIGH, Aug. 13, 1842.

Gov. Morehead's majority in 1840 was 8,700. Ie would have held his majority at this Election their votes in the Legislature with regard to Railroad, the Banks, rotten as well as sound, and the Bankrupt Law. Can our sister States wonder, then, at our apparent reverse? We ask them to suspend their decision with regard to our political position (if they do not believe us Whig)

I subjoin the fellowing returns : [included in the above table.]

ILLINOIS .- We have further and more favorable returns from this State. Ford's majority will not be so high as we first contemplated-not greater, certainly, than the Loco-Foco majority at the State when an adverse result is conceded. When we have full returns, we will give them.

damage to them has not been ascertained. ISt. Louis New Era. More of the Riots at Cincinnati -The

Cincinnati Message of Wednesday says :- One of the boys who was wounded during the evening, we understand, died yesterday-we have not learned

officer, and his estimable conduct as a citizen.

story window of a two story brick manufactory, No. 31 Dock, below Second-street. The first story was occupied by Mr. John Redstrek, as a cabinet ware manufactory, most of whose stock was saved; but in the second story, which was occupied by Mr. William Hedges as a Venetian blind manufactory, the destruction was complete. The property belonged to the estate of Henry Tunflames, Mr. Hedges, and a journeyman of his, ran in and endeavored to put out the flames, and while and the front window an apprentice of Mr. H.'s. afterwards arrested. When questioned, he said that he went in there to sleep. He is said to have attempted a short time ago to hang himself. ARSON .- SMITH'S HALL .- Capt. Wm. Young.

HIGHWAYMEN IN ROXBURY .- We are told that man was knocked down by two highwaymen, not far from the Willow Grove Hotel, in Roxbury on Saturday night. We did not learn the particulars of the affair, but understand that the scoundrels failed to obtain any booty. [Bost. Post.

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL. The Tariff-The Trenty, &c.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune WASHINGTON, ASE. 13

I promised to keep you advised of the result the adjourned meeting of the Whigs of the two Houses of Congress upon the subject of the Rev. onue or Tariff bill. The meeting has just concluled after a long and full discussion, as I under stand, but no definite determination or result took place, but the meeting adjourned to meet again to norrow night, when a final result will be obtained by vete without debate. It is extremely difficult indeed it is impossible, to form an opinion, when which reliance can be placed, as to what the resur will be, but my impression still is, that of the three or more plans proposed that Mr. SIMMON's will finally be adopted. But it is yet possible that the nay determine to adjourn without further action though this is not probable.

The Senate was a few minutes in Executive session this morning. It is supposed that the Treaty was reported by the Committee of Foreign Affairs, to which it was referred. It is believed that the Committee was divided upon it, and it is also believed that there will be much and serior opposition to its ratification.

I hope, however, that the treaty is such an or as will secure it the support of all the Whigs the Senate, though I do not deem it by any mean desirable that it have the support or approbation of such men as Benton and the two beauties from Onio, Tappan and petticoat Allen, for it will be high time when they approve it to believe its tem dishonorable and unfair.

The Senate has been all day on private bills. The House has done but little. Mr. Adams's Report has been withheld in order to give the minority the Committee time to prepare their report. It understood that they will report to-morrow orner Yours, &c.

Correspondence of The Tribune. BALTIMORE, Tuesday morning, 3 o'clock.

AFFAIRS IN OHIO .- The Western Mail while was sent on last evening (it having been detained by the cars being thrown off the track when about 25 miles from Baltimore, by an iron bar beig placed by some rascal at one of the turn-outs) have advised you of the resignation of the White members of the two Houses, in order to save the State from being gerrymandered, so that the Lor Focos, though in a minority of 20,000 in the Sa ate, would be able to elect 14 of the 21 members of Congress to which the State is entitled. The resignations took place on Wednesday last. The next day the Loco-Focos met in the two clumbes. The Senate undertook to deny that the resignation was valid, and sent for the Speaker, who had resigned. They returned for answer that they were no longer members. Mr. Speaker Farran, of Co. cinnati, then made a short address, and the Loro Focos, without 'form or ceremony,' separated.

In the House the same attempt was made induce the attendance of the resigned members The same answer was returned as by the Seators, and the House adjourned till next day, Mr. Speaker Spalding, (who got in by false representations, as you will remember, from the Whig county of Somerset) raved a little before the il-In the bill which the Locos were about to pas a district was made of Holmes. Wavne and Sm mit counties-a most unnatural geographicals rangement-and which gave Van Buren 741m jority in 1840. But Mr. Spalding is disappointed

to the people of the State, in which the iniqui of the course adopted by the Loco-Focus fully exposed.

A meeting of the people of Columbus was he

The resigned members have issued an

soon after the resignation of the Whig member and resolutions strongly approving what was don were passed with great enthusiasm. INDIANA ELECTION .- According to the last to

counts from Indianapolis the Legislature stands as far as heard from, as follows:

new-Members.....11 House, as far as heard from 40

And nine districts to hear from. It will's close business in the joint ballot, with the chira however, in favor of the Locos.

Correspondence of The Tribune. WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. I

Mr. ADAMS's Report on the Veto, with pritbly one or two minority Reports, will be made morrow to the House of Repsesentatives, give rise to an excited debate. All appears his doubt and uncertainty as to further action by (agress on the subject of revenue this session, us to the time of adjournment. The idea is que prevalent that the Senate will concur with the solution of the House for adjournment in a week and that no further action on the Tariff will

In SENATE, to-day, Mr. ALLEN made an usic cessful attempt to take up Mr. PRESTOS's aplution, declaring that moneys paid for the esguishment of land titles should be re-imbursein of the land sales.

Mr. Young meved to take up the resolution for ing the day for adjournment. Mr. Bucusul would not agree to fix any day until the Hour had had sufficient time to act on a Revenue la Mr. PRESTON suggested that the resolution is better lie over a few days, when they would b enabled better to determine on the time of adjurment. He moved to postpone it to Thursday carried, Yeas 24, Nays 12.

The remainder of the day was consumed mod in private business and a few minutes in Exertive session.

In the House, Mr. WM. C. Johnson made other unsuccessful attempt for the appointment a Select Committee on his plan for the relies

The House resolved itself into a Committee the Whole, and a struggle for business ensued Mr. ARNOLD's motion to take up his bill to reds the pay of Members of Congress and other effect -failed: Ayes 56; Noes 79.

On motion of Mr. BARNARD, the bill to prove further remedial justice in the Courts of the States (the McLeod bill) was taken up. Barnard clearly and concisely stated the pripage and policy of the bill, and advocated its sage. Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL moved to postulits further consideration—rejected: Ayes it Noes 76. Messrs. J. G. FLOYD, GORDON B SMITH of Va. (all Locos) violently opposed is denounced the bill, as unconstitutional, on State rights and tending to the consolidation all power in the Federal Government

Mr. EVERETT briefly and pungently Mr. EVERETT briefly and pungers, and plied to the States Rights arguments, and vocated the bill on the ground that its so was the preservation of peace and the confins the jurisdiction of the General Government case which peace might be compromitted, taking the power from one State to involve the maining twenty-five in war by its judicial proces

Mr. SMITH, of Va. moved to postpone the ther consideration of the bill; carried, 'Ayes ! Noes 68.

On motion of Mr. WISE, the bill from the